

ALLIES REFUSE TO YIELD RIGHT TO ARM LINERS

London Does Not Believe U. S. Will Change as to "Practice Recognized by All Nations."

ALLED PLEA FOR PIRACY

Editor Is Held to Revive the Whole Question of Submarine Warfare.

LONDON, Feb. 11.—New issues, as grave as those revolving about the sinking of the Lusitania, may arise between the United States and the central powers as a result of the German announcement that all enemy armed merchantmen will be treated as warships and torpedoed without warning after February 18.

It is stated on reliable authority that England and her allies under no circumstances will yield the right to arm merchantmen for defensive purposes, a practice recognized by all nations.

Called Plea for Piracy.

It is not believed here that the United States, having already recognized this right, will change her policy in the middle of a great war.

Should a German or Austrian submarine attack under the new instructions, torpedo without warning, and sink a British or French liner, carrying American passengers, the United States, it is believed here, will take prompt and decisive action.

The text of the German memorandum reached London too late for lengthy comment in the morning papers. The newspapers, with headlines such as "New Plea for Piracy," declare that the Germans, after seeking to yield to the United States in the Lusitania case, have embarked on a new campaign of friskiness with utter disregard for international law and humanity.

They express the opinion that the submarine dispute between Germany and the United States far from being settled, is suddenly reopened by the announcement of new German policy.

Reviews U-Boat Question.

"The German memorandum," says the Times, "is a constant reminder of the fact that the United States is in a position to attack her merchantmen to carry arms for defense. Germany has thus raised again the whole question of submarine warfare as affecting neutrals."

The United States, it is hoped in official circles here, will protest to Germany against the enforcement of the new policy before it goes into effect.

It was hinted here that possibly President Wilson had been informed in advance that Germany contemplated such an announcement and that it was this knowledge that led him to declare on his recent tour that he did not know what America's international relations might be tomorrow.

U. S. Likely to Follow

Berlin's New War Rule Regarding Armed Ships

The United States Government is giving immediate consideration to the question of amending its regulations regarding armed merchantmen to square with the action of Germany and Austria in giving notification that after March 1 they will consider armed ships of the enemy as auxiliary cruisers.

It was stated on high authority today that the United States cannot protest the announced new policy of the central powers to arm their merchantmen without warning, since the German allies are putting in force a policy which is in violation of international law.

(Continued on Fifth Page.)

INVALID DIES AFTER FIFTY YEARS IN BED

Miss Fancher, of Brooklyn, Invited President to Half-Century Anniversary on Feb. 3.

NEW YORK, Feb. 11.—Mollie Fancher, famous invalid, of Brooklyn, who had been bed-ridden for fifty years, is dead. Miss Fancher died at her home last night, it was learned today.

Mollie Fancher celebrated her fiftieth year in bed on February 3. She invited President Wilson to attend the celebration of the anniversary.

Propped up in the bed to which she had been confined for half a century, the cheery, helpless cripple received scores of friends. The reception lasted from early afternoon until late at night. The next day it was said she was somewhat tired, but that a rest would quickly restore her.

Miss Fancher was thrown from a street car when sixteen years old. Since that time she has been constantly in bed. She was an ardent suffragist and a great reader.

Three birds—a parrot and a canary—had been Miss Fancher's constant companions for years.

NEW AQUEDUCT BRIDGE BILL IS REPORTED O. K.

Favorable Action Taken by House Committee on Carlin Measure.

COST PLACED AT \$1,000,000

Secretary of War Would Be Authorized to Select Site at Georgetown.

A favorable report on the Carlin bill for a new Aqueduct bridge in Georgetown, to cost approximately \$1,000,000, was ordered today by the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

The bill provides that the new bridge shall be constructed "across the Potomac river at or near what is now known as the Aqueduct bridge, replacing said bridge with a substantial structure at a cost of not more than \$1,000,000."

In view of the present unstable condition of the old Aqueduct bridge, the bill carries an appropriation of \$50,000 to maintain and repair the existing bridge so that it may be used until the new structure is ready.

District To Pay Half.

The Secretary of War is authorized to select the site for the new bridge, to make all plans for its construction, and to acquire whatever land or property may be necessary to give approaches to the new bridge. The Secretary of War is also authorized to contract for the removal of the existing Aqueduct bridge and for its sale.

The sum of \$200,000 is made immediately available for beginning the construction of the new bridge, and for the acquisition of necessary land on either side of the river by condemnation or purchase.

The bill provides that one-half of the cost of constructing the bridge and its maintenance after construction shall be paid by the District of Columbia, and the remaining half by the Federal Government.

The bill permits the use of the bridge as a highway, and authorizes its use by the Washington and Old Dominion railway, telegraph and telephone companies, or any other concerns that may hereafter be given the right to cross the new bridge.

BRITISH CRUISERS IN LINE OF BATTLE

Great Fleet Prepared for Instant Response to German Challenge.

By WILBUR S. FORREST.

SOMEWHERE IN THE NORTH SEA, Feb. 11.—Huge British cruisers, the fleetest scouting vessels and a whole host of mosquito craft are formed in constant battle line here headed toward the sea. They are jammed with men. Everything is in readiness for instantaneous response on the day the wireless cracks out: "The German fleet is coming out!"

Through courtesy of the admiralty, I was enabled to spend a day aboard the giant battle cruiser Tiger and the smaller cruiser New Zealand. The Tiger not only is larger than any dreadnaught in the United States navy, but it has a speed of thirty knots an hour. The Germans believe they can beat her in the battle off Dogger Bank on January 24, 1915. This report is said to have been taken to Germany by a Zeppelin that hovered 16,000 feet above the sea, bombarding British sailors while they were rescuing survivors of the German battle cruiser Blücher. The Zeppelin crew is said to have mistaken the sinking Blücher for the Tiger.

Scout ships for the British battle cruiser are constantly at sea. They have accounted for several submarines which have attempted to enter the English Channel.

Thousands of men from the ships occupy their leisure time making munitons and army supplies. They are the great British fleet, because they have fought the only great action in the North Sea and have the scars to show for it.

The Tiger's armor is still bent from the impact of a shell—one of the last she rolled before she rolled over and went down.

PETROGRAD, Feb. 11.—Developments in the Galician campaign, which for a fortnight have been mentioned only briefly in the official statements, figure prominently in today's news. Considerable importance is attached to the occupation of Usciecko, on the Dniester, near the Bukovina frontier, which now is securely in Russian hands.

After successfully resisting energetic efforts of the Austro-German forces to break their lines, the Russians have now resumed the offensive. Their object is the capture of Czernowitz, the capital of Bukovina, which it is thought would exert powerful influence on Roumania.

Usciecko gives the Austrians a new and important line of communication and thus the power of the Austrians in the region of Czernowitz. Capture of this town is regarded as a decided step in the direction of the Russian goal.

The unusual accuracy and effectiveness of the Russian artillery is mentioned in all accounts of the fighting, which is continuing vigorously on the Prinnak front. The German advance guards, which have been attempting stubbornly to establish new positions, have been forced back repeatedly, while the act of digging trenches, to their former lines. Notwithstanding their persistent efforts, the line is approximately the same as that held by them last October.

NEW RULE AFFECTS
48,000 WATER USERS

Annual Rent Bills Where Meters Have Been Installed Payable in Advance Aug. 1.

The Commissioners today ordered that on and after July 1, 1916, all annual rent bills where meters have been installed shall be payable in advance on August 1, instead of July 1 of each year.

The change, it was explained, is necessitated by the fact that it is not possible to read the meters and compute and deliver the bills by July 1. The number of such meters, it is stated, is more than 48,000. All other water rent bills will be due and payable in advance on July 1, as formerly.

MENTIONED FOR CABINET VACANCY



SWAGER SHERLEY.

FIGHTING IS FIERCE ON FRENCH FRONT

Russians Engage in Heavy Attack on Austrians Northwest of Czernowitz.

LONDON, Feb. 11.—Beginning with local attacks in the Ardennes and south of Arras, furious fighting is now spreading all along the western front, according to dispatches from both Paris and Berlin today.

At the same time Petrograd reports that Russians engaged in a heavy attack against the Austrian positions northwest of Czernowitz, and the Austrian war office reports heavy Russian attacks along the entire front from Besarabia and Volhynia.

Official dispatches from Paris indicate the French have been counter-attacking almost without cessation for forty-eight hours in the Vimy heights region.

The battle has spread to the British front, where a heavy artillery duel has been in progress for more than twenty-four hours.

Though both Germans and French are engaged in violent attacks, it is evident from official statements that the fighting on the left is suffering from important results. The French war office statement reports practically no change as a result of last night's fighting.

PARIS, Feb. 11.—"Troops of the entire allies continue landing daily with artillery," says a dispatch to the Times from Saloniki.

Field Marshal von Mackensen has been on the opposite front since February 4.

Other information is that the railway bridge across the Vardar at Kicova has been rebuilt.

The German heavy artillery with the Bulgarian army is suffering from inadequate food.

A Hava dispatch from Athens dated February 9 says: "Premier Skouloudis read a declaration in the Greek Chamber to the effect that the program of the government was to keep the forces of the nation intact and use them exclusively in the interests of the country."

"The premier said the course of events had shown that this policy, which was adopted to avoid trouble for Greece, had obtained approval of a majority of the population. This policy, he asserted, would be continued, notwithstanding pressure, which the people were enduring courageously in the hope that right and justice would soon recover their authority."

"In the discussion which followed, the declaration of M. Gounaris, former premier, supported the premier. The chamber unanimously approved the declaration of M. Skouloudis."

Czernowitz Is Again Menaced by Russians; Poe's Position in Peril

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FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.

REDFIELD PROTESTS SHEPPARD DRY BILL

Tells Senate Anti-Alcohol Clause Would Hamper Work of Bureau of Fisheries.

Further protest against the Sheppard bill in its present form, on the ground that it seriously would hamper scientific work of the Government bureau, was filed today by Secretary of Commerce Redfield. Secretary McAdoo already had filed a protest against the same features of the measure.

At a meeting last night the Washington Association of Fishermen, headed up against the bill, and it is expected that a number of other fraternal organizations and clubs will follow the Redfield lead, in addition to filing formal protests, it is understood they will urge a referendum.

Fish Experts' Protest.

The effect of the bill on the scientific work of the Bureau of Fisheries was called to the attention of Secretary Redfield by Fish Commissioner Hugh M. Smyth in the following letter, which the Secretary forwarded to Congress today with his endorsement:

MARKING OF WEIGHT
ON LOAF IS URGED

Commissioners Favor Bill for Sanitary Wrapping of Bread. Suggest Amendment.

With the recommendation that it be amended so as to provide for the marking on the package of the name and address of the maker and the net weight of the loaf, the Commissioners today sent to Congress a favorable report on the bill introduced by Senator McCumber to provide for the sanitary wrapping of bread in the District.

The amendment is suggested, the Commissioners say, in order that the public may be safeguarded from the imposition of having to pay an excessive price for the wrapping.

"The danger of this," the board states, "is peculiarly great in the District of Columbia, where even the word 'loaf,' as applied to bread, signifies what ever the baker finds it to his own advantage to have it signify, and where consequently the compulsory wrapping of bread leads to a reduction in the size of the loaf, roll, or other commercial unit without any corresponding reduction in the price."

"Concealment of the actual weight of a commercial unit of bread—and the weight determines the nutritive value to a greater extent than the bulk—is made possible through the control of the texture of bread and the shape of the unit. If the loaf, or other unit, be wrapped, there will be further opportunity for concealing the weight, and opportunity for even concealing the bulk by the skillful devising of wrappings and packages for that purpose."

The bill prohibits the sale in the District of bread inclosed in a "suitable sanitary wrapper or package that will protect it from dust, insects or other deleterious matter. The penalty is a fine not to exceed \$100 or imprisonment not to exceed three months."

The Commissioners also recommend that the bill be amended so as to provide for prosecution of the act in the Police Court by the Corporation Counsel or one of his assistants.

STRIKE HALTS WORK
ON FEDERAL BUILDING

Ironworkers Find Stoneworkers Are Not Affiliated With A. F. of L.

Forty iron workers employed on the new Interior Department building, on the block between Eleventh and Nineteenth, E and F streets northwest, went on strike yesterday because other employees on the job were not union men. The ironworkers were asked to construct scaffolds for the stoneworkers on the job. They found that while the stoneworkers were presumed to be union men, they were not affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. The ironworkers, accordingly, laid down their tools.

The work on the new building will be delayed to some extent by the defection of the iron workers, but the contractors expect to effect a settlement of the trouble very soon.

BIG ESTATE HERE TO
FAMILY OF RESERVIST

Edward L. Schneider, former president of the Rosslin Packing Company, by the terms of his will filed for probate today, leaves an estate valued at \$200,000 to his sister-in-law, Mrs. Linda C. Hahn, wife of a German reservist now a prisoner in France, and the four children of the couple, whom he adopted about a month ago.

The will was dated December 18, 1914, and named Mr. Schneider's wife, Mrs. Emma V. Schneider, and the Continental Trust Company as executors. Mrs. Schneider died two days ago.

The will provides that on the death of the wife, the Continental Trust Company and Mrs. Linda C. Hahn, mother of the adopted children, shall hold the entire estate in trust, the income to be paid to Mrs. Hahn during her life. At the death of Mrs. Hahn the estate is to be divided equally among the four children.

SCOTT APPOINTED TEMPORARILY. AS WAR SECRETARY

Chief of Staff Named By Executive Order To Serve Until Cabinet Officer Is Appointed—President's Selection Expected Soon.

SEVERAL NAMES ARE MENTIONED

Retiring Secretary Gives Out Statement Asserting He Is "Out of Politics."

Lane, Pindell, Houston, Roosevelt and Sherley Possible

Pending the selection of a successor to Judge Lindley M. Garrison, President Wilson today signed an Executive order designating Maj. Gen. Hugh L. Scott, chief of staff of the army, as Acting Secretary of War.

The ad interim appointment is "for a period not to exceed thirty days, until a successor shall have been appointed and qualified."

Announcement of the President's selection for Secretary is expected within a day or two.

There is strong pressure in behalf of Franklin K. Lane, at present Secretary of the Interior, and mention has also been made of Secretary of Agriculture Houston.

In a statement given out in New York today, Mr. Garrison announced his intention of retiring from politics and scouted the idea that he would take the stump against the Administration.

It was a solemn body of men who gathered at the White House to participate in the Cabinet session. The chair so long occupied by the former Secretary of War stood empty. For the most part they appeared to sympathize with the President's position. None of them, however, would criticize the action of Mr. Garrison or comment on its effect.

In addition to Secretary Lane, the names most prominently mentioned are Congressman Swager Sherley of Kentucky, Assistant Secretary of the Navy Franklin D. Roosevelt, and Henry M. Pindell, of Illinois.

Leading newspapers, in commenting on the resignation, express regret over Mr. Garrison's withdrawal.

Administration leaders in the House say that his action will have no effect on pending measures for defense.

Speedy Selection Garrison Through

Of Successor To With Politics, Will

Garrison Expected Not Oppose Wilson

NEW YORK, Feb. 11.—Making his first statement as to his future plans since his resignation as Secretary of War, Lindley M. Garrison today declared he had retired from politics, and that he "could not conceive of his taking the stump against President Wilson."

The former Secretary received newspaper men early this afternoon at the home of George Leary, on Fifth Avenue. He went to the Leary home immediately on his arrival here last night, but during the morning all communication with him was denied, and it was first declared he would make no statement whatever.

"Get it out of your head that there is anything political in my action," was one of Mr. Garrison's first statements when word was finally sent out that he would meet the reporters.

"I am going to find some place where I can pursue my vocation, or avocation, support myself and wife and lay by a little for the future," he continued.

"If I have served the public for twelve years, and circumstances are such now that I am able to lay by something for the future."

The former Secretary refused to discuss politics in any way. He said he talked with Assistant Secretary Breckinridge before submitting his resignation, but declared he consulted no one else, and knew nothing of anyone else contemplating retirement.

He was reached suddenly or had been contemplated for some time, Mr. Garrison said. "That hinges on policy. You must get your impression from the published correspondence."

"I have no plans, except to resume my profession," he continued. "I refuse to think on any subject whatever pertaining to the Administration. I have retired from politics absolutely."

Mr. Garrison refused to discuss international affairs in any way. He said he might remain in New York throughout today and tomorrow.

Reasons For Breach.

Irreconcilable differences between the former Secretary and the President on the question of preparedness and Philippine legislation are specified by Mr. Garrison as the reasons for the breach.

Friends of the President, however, insist that the President was giving loyal support to the Secretary's program.

The immediate reason for the resignation, it is believed, was that Secretary Garrison considered the President's views on both these subjects the Philippines and national defense, but I hope you will be kind enough to draw very carefully the distinction between your own individual views and the views of the Administration."

The Garrison letter to the President, which drew forth this request, written on Wednesday, said that the Secretary considered the Clarke amendment to the Philippine independence bill, which gave the islanders charge of their own affairs in two to four years, "an abandonment of the duty of this nation and a breach of trust to the Philippines."

Regarding the strong chances of passing the bill, Mr. Garrison said:

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